

Clocks.

ZION'S HERALD.

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Publishing Agent,
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102 and 104 East Second St., Cleveland.

"STEPPING OUT."

BY ELIJAH KIRK.

Sweet words of sweetest thought,
Assurance dearly bought,
Driving away all doubt,
Breaking the bitter cup!

"Thank God that stepping out
Is always stepping out!"

We love, and think to be
Lovers eternally;
Death on her baneful route
Drops poison in the cup;

"Thank God that stepping out
Is always stepping up!"

We weep as widows weep
Who mournful watches keep
The graves of love about;

"Our tears o'erflow the cup;
"Thank God that stepping out
Is always stepping up!"

Thank God that love was given;
To lead from earth to heaven;
To dismiss all doubt,
And two to sweet the cup!

"Thank God that stepping out
Is always stepping up!"

THE POSSIBILITIES OF USEFULNESS AGAIN.

BY JAMES PORTER, D. D.

In a previous paper on this subject,

referred to the usefulness of children who are hardly thought of in calculating the working forces of the Church. We have to add now that they have sometimes achieved the grandest results.

They have a kind of capacity all their own, that is often mighty through God to the pulling down of strong-holds,

and they are coming to be appreciated.

The Sunday-school was designed almost exclusively for their benefit, but it has scattered its blessings broadcast over the land.

The recent discovery that children can help the missionary, and other benevolent causes, is one of

the brightest and most useful developments of the age.

It interests and elevates them by recognizing their capacity and responsibility, and making them partners in the great enterprises of the Church. Besides it trains them to habits of thought and action that will be likely to influence them for good through life, and where so many little hearts and hands are concentrated on the same grand object it cannot fail.

God seems to honor their efforts with special success.

A superintendent to his scholars

one day, "I want each of you to bring a new scholar to the school next Sunday."

"I can't get any new scholars," said several of the children to them-selves.

"I will try what I can do," was the whispered response of a few others.

One of the latter class went home to his father and said, "father, will you go to Sunday-school with me?" "I can't

read, my son," replied the father, with a look of shame. "Our teachers will teach you, dear father" answered the boy, with respect and feeling in his tones. "Well, I'll go," said the father.

He went, learned to read, sought and found the Saviour, and at length became a co-pilot. Years passed on, and that man had established four hundred Sunday-schools, into which thirty-five thousand children were gathered.

That boy's efforts, by God's grace, saved his father, and his father, being saved, did a great work.

The poor, and those of the less intelligent classes, are apt to excuse themselves from effort to do good on the ground of incapacity. Most of them, like the man mentioned by the Saviour, say their "one talent" in the earth.

They fail to see that each individual has a specific work assigned him, that can

and it does me good to see you in your

place.

Aged and infirm people are apt to imagine that they can do no good and are of no use, and often wonder that they are not called home. This is a mistake.

They can shine in the circle where they move, and accomplish something beyond the reach of all others. A pastor hearing the moans of an old parishioner who regarded her days of usefulness at an end and desired to depart, corrected her by saying that she was useful.

But she could not see how, when he told her she was useful to him. In the first place, said he, you are always at church

and it does me good to see you in your

place.

The theory of the winds has been

found to be simple. The heat of the sun falling on the equator causes a column of air to rise, and then divide into a northern and southern section, proceeding toward the tropics. The

vacuum created by this ascending column occasions a rush from the tropics along the surface towards the equator, thus forming a circle made by the trade and anti-trade winds. Secondary and

be done by no other. They have an influence in their own sphere that Christians of ten talents can never exert. They understand the prejudices and sympathies of their associates, and how to manage them, as others do not. Bunyan and Nelson, Harlan Page, and others of their grade, did a work which their superiors would never have undertaken, and never accomplished if they had. Vital religion has often been greatly promoted by persons who could not even read a word. Some of the most effective workers in the Church have but little general information, wealth or social influence. But they know God and understand His will, and they know men, and how to approach them, and are filled with desire to save souls. Here is their power.

We had the honor of being associated with one of this class for two years, to say nothing of many others. His education was very limited and his business and position gave him little claim to attention. But he aimed to do good and did it. Considering his circumstances, and how blundering and feeble he was in public speaking, his influence was amazing. But he was so full of Christian love and so constant and persistent in his endeavors to bring people to Christ, that he was universally respected. Others excelled him in talent, but none in usefulness, proving that in this cause where there is a *mind* for the work, "he that is *feeble* shall be as David, and the house of David as the angel of the Lord." With God's blessing little means go a great ways. He often employs "things that are" to bring to nought things that are."

Many are less useful than they might be, from a misapprehension as to their opportunities. They believe they could do something in other circumstances, but not as they are now situated. This is a cunning device of the enemy to hinder the work. It was suggested to Nehemiah when he contemplated rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem, and not without considerable show of reason, but he was not to be thwarted in this way. Though the object of his pious ambition seemed utterly beyond his reach, still, using such means as he had, God gave him others and miraculously crowned the enterprise with success.

Opportunities for great achievements seldom occur, and to but few persons who are hardly thought of in calculating the working forces of the Church. We have to add now that they have sometimes achieved the grandest results.

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along the surface towards the equator,

thus forming a circle made by the trade and

anti-trade winds. Secondary and

tertiary winds are produced by the

rotation of the earth, and are called

westerlies, easterlies, northerlies, and

southerlies.

The atmosphere is not a uniform mass,

but is composed of various layers, or strata,

each having different properties and

powers. The upper stratum is the

atmosphere, and the lower stratum is the

terrestrial atmosphere.

The atmosphere is a body of air, composed

of various gases, and is capable of

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HEATED TERM IN NEW YORK.
BY REV. R. WHEATLEY.

The glorious Fourth was opened in the commercial metropolis by super-abundant explosions of detonating powder and incandescent patriotism. Youthful Americans will ever hold John Adams in jubilant memory for his suggestion that our national birthday should be celebrated with ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and diversified pyrotechnic exhibitions. Puerile enough are the whole, and yet they serve an important end by keeping fresh the memories of the Revolutionary fathers, and of the fundamental political principles for which they were willing to hazard property, liberty and life. It is well to go back to first principles occasionally, both in politics and religion.

FERNANDO WOOD

particularly and most offensively distinguished himself as one of the orators of the day. Tall, spare, and white mustachioed, grave with and dignified, he is the same venomous copper-head now that he was when recommending the secession of the city from the State, or when addressing the brutal rioters of 1863 as his "friends." A resident of Bloomingdale, near 80th Street, where his premises cover two entire blocks, and where the cash value of his real estate runs up into the millions, he is the embodiment of an ideal demagogue—such an one as ancient Athens would promptly have visited with ostracism.

Inviited by a local club, composed of gentlemen of differing political affiliations, to deliver a patriotic oration devoid of all partisan discussions and allusions, he promised to comply with their request, and invitations to hear him were widely extended. Judge of our surprise when, instead of such an address, he poured out, by the hour, a partisan diatribe, alternately lugubrious and furious, arraigning the Republican party as the author of all national misfortunes—of the late panic, the manufacturing and commercial stagnation, the corruption and profligacy of public officials, etc. etc. etc. He predicted that in two years the propriety of celebrating the Fourth of July will have ceased, for then we shall have no government at all, unless the people in the meantime shall have transferred its administration to Democratic hands—to the party of hard money and spotless integrity.

Fernando speaks with assurance. He boasts of longer Congressional service than any other member of the House of Representatives. His constituency is largely, if not mainly, from the Emerald Isle, and of the class that fattens upon the public works. Greater ignorance, prejudice and bigotry are not to be found in any Congressional district, so far as the class alluded to is regarded. Rich, unprincipled, unscrupulous, Fernando Wood for evil is fortunately circumscribed by the popular intelligence and genuine patriotism of the country; but, even as it is, there is more of Caesarism in one Fernando than in a thousand Ulysses S. Grants. Mr. Wood was severely rebuked by the president of the club, immediately after the close of his speech, for his shameful and most unmanly violation of explicit agreement.

SEA CLIFF.

To reasons for hopefulness, as to our political future, suggest themselves, after the sickening contemplation of millionaire demagogism, Romanist intolerance, and Tammany wickedness.

First, are our public schools, unexcelled in excellency and efficiency, we venture to affirm, even by those of classic and elegant Boston. Second, are our Churches—second not in power, but in order of suggestion. Pastors and people in the several tribes of our spiritual Israel are now rapidly congregating at Sea Cliff. Most numerous, of course, are those who march under the banners of the Methodist Judah; but the children of Baptist Ephraim, Episcopalian Dan, Congregational Reuben, and other clans are also there.

Reputable worldlings are there too—the great "mixed multitude" that daily affiliate with the sacramental host. Seventy cottages, costing from three to twenty thousand dollars each, rise in picturesque beauty in different parts of the ground. Some perch on the edge of the bluff, whence the wide expanse of the salt-studded Sound stretches out before the eye; some nestle under umbrageous foliage; and others rejoice in the fervid sunshine of the open campus.

Seventy tents spread their snowy covers over as many families, gladdened by partial relief from the conventional burdens of urban life, and by the Arcadian simplicity but sumptuary profusion of this life in the woods.

The magnificent hotel, accommodating (in style of tasteful elegance and real comfort, combined with reasonable cheapness) fully four hundred guests, and having a splendid dining hall, with covers for six hundred, is rapidly filling up. Business men from store, warehouse, insurance, law, and banking office; jaded medical practitioners; overworked clergymen; ladies and children in need of pure air—all are crowding thither by hundreds. The staff of "The Christian at Work" is largely represented, and the numerous correspondents of ZION'S HERALD present smiling faces on every avenue.

Well, let them all come, and thousands more; there is room for all. With commendable foresight and daring the Sea Cliff Camp Meeting Association purchased a large acreage at the outset. Most of the lots into

which it was divided have passed into private hands.

To keep undesirable people at a proper distance, and to protect the settlement from the noxious contagion of saloonists and alcohol dealers, one Methodist combination purchased an adjacent farm of more than 100 acres; and yet another some three or four farms comprising over 120 acres, and including the copious and unfailing springs which supply the inhabitants with water, by means of engine and pipes. One curious medicinal property possessed by these waters is, their remarkably curative effect on renal disorders. Skilled physicians and grateful valetudinarians, in dread of ultimate dissolution from Bright's disease of the kidneys, bear willing and decided testimony to their therapeutic value. Adventurous philanthropists, with an eye to the main chance, have even begun to talk about the erection of a Remedial Institute. Whence come the healing qualities of the Sea Cliff Springs, we may venture to guess. In ignorance of the careful analysis made by a famous chemist, we conjecture that it is from the bromide, etc. etc., with which the sandy soil is saturated. Long Island is only a dry shoal, though a very beautiful one. The marked distinction between its flora and that of the main land proves that its marine formation is geologically more recent; yet we won't say how many years. Harbor Hill, the highest on the Island, cannot be 300 feet high. At all events, the hygienic elements are in the waters, however they may have got there, and must attract crowds of ailing ones so soon as their virtues are made known. Where could a better or pleasanter summer resort be found? There are pure air, delicious water, cool breezes, excellent sea bathing, and the advantages of city commixed with those of country life. You can fish, row, sail, swim, drive (croquet), walk, run, lounge, dream to your heart's content. Four railroad trains per diem run to and from a station only a mile and a half from the ground, whither carriages are waiting to transport the visitor. Two steamers ply daily between New York and the Sea Cliff docks, and additional locomotive facilities are promised. Boarding house and hotel offer unquestionable comforts to the outer man. The prospect from the latter is of wonderful beauty. Behind it is a rural Beulah; before, and on either hand, it is of amazing distance and enchanting contrasts.

No ruffians are there to annoy, nor any fast dames to astound. In place of the latter, are women eminent for labor in the Lord; and in place of the former, are men of character, piety, cultured intellect and great moral worth. A resident pastor ministers to spiritual needs in the intervals of camp meetings; social religious gatherings, in the uniquely grand tabernacle (of 5000 seating capacity) or in the more retiring chapel, invite to fraternal worship of our common Lord. *Iav. niv. 10*. Tower for evil is fortunately circumscribed by the popular intelligence and genuine patriotism of the country; but, even as it is, there is more of Cesarian in one Fernando than in a thousand Ulysses S. Grants. Mr. Wood was severely rebuked by the president of the club, immediately after the close of his speech, for his shameful and most unmanly violation of explicit agreement.

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which it was subdivided decimaly into decimeters, centimeters, and millimeters, corresponding to the division of our dollars into dimes, cents and mills; and on the other hand multiplied by tens, making decameters, hectometers and kilometers, the subdivisions of the meter taking their names from the Latin, and the multiples from the Greek. The squares and cubes of these give, of course, the other measures of extent, for surfaces and solids. The square meter is equal to 10.76 square feet, and the cubic meter to 35.32 solid feet.

From the meter are easily derived also the measures of capacity and weight. A hollow vessel, of an exact cubic meter in dimensions, makes a unit of capacity for both liquors and dry substances; and the weight of water that would exactly fill it at the temperature of 4 degrees centigrade (39 degrees Fahrenheit), constitutes the unit for weights.

Among those that we first knew, but preceded by those at Kent's Hill and Monmouth, and perhaps others that the fathers remember, is Poland. Once it was the chiefest of the trio, and it has not lost the right to that position since the number has multiplied. It has no big tabernacle, or national reputation, or any other great wonder—has never had any ambition in that direction; and yet it stands second to none of the camp-ground in Maine. Should the editor of the HERALD come down in August, in spite of Old Orchard, about which he wrote so glowingly last year, we saw it first seven years ago, but it has put on much of its glory since then. Its circle of tents has widened; its seats have taken on backs; its old "preachers' stand," that resembled an overgrown box, or a frontier block-house, has assumed improved proportions; its excuse for a boarding tent has grown into a spacious two-story building; its stalls in the fences, where the hungry horses brushed in vain the flies, have given place to a fine stable with loaded mows; its old well, that did well, has caved in, and in its stead waters from the mineral spring are constantly sending forth their healing streams; unique and beautiful cottages adorn spacious avenues; and the trees, as in sympathy with the art of man, have taken on more leaves, and slant a cooler shadow.

It is management has improved, as all

managements should, with experience and additional appliances. It is doubtful if any association in New England can boast a larger-hearted, nobler set of men than those composing the Executive Committee of Poland. We don't say this because we have received a free ticket for board; Hinckley, Cofren and Nierins are known wherever Park Street, Lewiston, has found acquaintances; Captain Marston, of Yarmouth, has left the words and works of a Christian sailor, at all points of the compass; and last but not least, is Stimson, of Auburn, a man who, the moment God converted him, had to bend his shoulders to, and has been obliged to carry ever since, one of the heaviest loads imposed upon any of our laymen; but he bears it nobly. His Presiding Elder told him the other day, that he would die with heart disease. There is no danger of it. A heart that beats so generously never killed any man. It is the object of these men to provide for the temporals of our meetings—to make them simply pay legitimate bills. They are no speculators, create no stocks, and declare no dividends. They seek to feed the hungry for a reasonable sum, and scatter cheer and homelike feeling through all the encampment. They succeed. The least we can do, in view of their gratuitous services, is to bid them God-speed.

But the great glory of Poland is its

meetings. The first meeting the writer

ever enjoyed here was under the direction of Elder Sanderson. How strikingly in contrast with the silvery looks that crowned his head, and the wrinkles that, in spite of his young soul, were creeping over his aged face, were his hopeful, sunshining nature, and the untiring zeal with which he led on the worshipping hosts. It was a glorious meeting. The last was a week of great concord and mighty blessings. It was the last over which that other veteran, Dr. Webster, presided before his resignation; and we doubt not he will remember it as one of the most pleasurable and profitable that he ever enjoyed.

This year we haven't the long experience of these men to take the helm, but still one in whose executive ability we have the largest confidence; and judging from the enthusiasm with which Brother Martin is received in all parts of the District, he will have a full delegation, and the heartiest co-operation. We look to the coming gathering at Poland with expectations that it will be one of the most interesting that has ever been held there. We invite our brethren, after they have enjoyed the fatigues of "Old Orchard Beach," and at the State meeting, to come with us; we will do them good. And will you, Dr. Pease, come with them?

Bath, Me., July 16, 1874.

AN INVIDIOUS COMPARISON.

BY REV. A. S. LADD.

The *Methodist Home Journal* published a letter, a few weeks ago, from Boston correspondent who writes over the one and preludes to the other. They are paeans to God for His mercies through the sultry glee, and songs of the "Harvest Home" anticipated only a little. With their coming hundreds will remember with profoundest thanksgivings the blessings they discovered one, or ten, or twenty years ago, at the altar within the wood, and many others will first begin to bless God forever for a Methodist Camp-meeting. "Camp-meeting John," though perhaps the chieftest, was the only man who will have his joy renewed and intensified that he sought

the tents beneath the trees, and thence

the penitential altar; and the worshippers, new and old, will not be thankful

simply for personal experience, but as

every true child of God is an evangelist, they will be glad that these gatherings multiply with each year, and offer the gospel to other hundreds.

If God indicates His pleasure with one Church by the increase bestowed,

He certainly approves of camp-meetings, for they keep pace with the Church. Scarcely a year but that some

beautiful grove is dedicated to religious purposes. In this State we have kept apart. We had but three within the Maine Conference a few years ago—one for each district; we have twice that number now.

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not lost the right to that position since

the number has multiplied.

It is management has improved, as all

managements should, with experience and additional appliances. It is doubtful if any association in New England can boast a larger-hearted, nobler set of men than those composing the Executive Committee of Poland. We don't say this because we have received a free ticket for board; Hinckley, Cofren and Nierins are known wherever Park Street, Lewiston, has found acquaintances; Captain Marston, of Yarmouth, has left the words and works of a Christian sailor, at all points of the compass; and last but not least, is Stimson, of Auburn, a man who, the moment God converted him, had to bend his shoulders to, and has been obliged to carry ever since, one of the heaviest loads imposed upon any of our laymen; but he bears it nobly. His Presiding Elder told him the other day, that he would die with heart disease. There is no danger of it. A heart that beats so generously never killed any man. It is the object of these men to provide for the temporals of our meetings—to make them simply pay legitimate bills. They are no speculators, create no stocks, and declare no dividends. They seek to feed the hungry for a reasonable sum, and scatter cheer and homelike feeling through all the encampment. They succeed. The least we can do, in view of their gratuitous services, is to bid them God-speed.

But the great glory of Poland is its

meetings. The first meeting the writer

ever enjoyed here was under the direction of Elder Sanderson. How strikingly in contrast with the silvery looks that crowned his head, and the wrinkles that, in spite of his young soul, were creeping over his aged face, were his hopeful, sunshining nature, and the untiring zeal with which he led on the worshipping hosts. It was a glorious meeting

The Christian World.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.
MUCH BELOVED BY A LARGE SOCIAL CIRCLE.

MR. EDITOR: — You say that of the lamented missionary, Mrs. Rev. S. O. Wright, prefatory to a letter of hers in *ZION'S HERALD* of June 25. It reminds me of a scene in proof of it, though more than 40 years have gone since, and most of our "company" then were "beyond the river." At the "farewell meeting" at Bromfield Street Chapel, of an evening, as she and her husband, Rev. Rufus Spalding and wife, and Sophronia Farrington, were about to leave for Africa, Bishop Hedding was speaking of "the little or no probability of the heathen being saved without Christian aid." He tenderly turned to Brother Wiley, and with his great heart full of a brother's love, said, "If I believed they [the heathen] would be saved, I would say to you, 'don't let this daughter go!'" Near her sat sister F., who calmly said afterwards, "I have laid my life on the altar!" O, how holy and sublime was that scene! I thought of Abraham offering up Isaac, for we had just heard of the death of Cox, the pioneer. Those moments are vividly bright on memory yet.

A SURVIVING MEMBER
Of the first "Y. M. M. F. M. Society of New England."

The *Catholic Review* says: "On Sunday, the 28th of June, Bishop Gibbons laid the corner-stone of the first Catholic church of Greensboro," Guilford Co., N. C., and held there the first public Catholic services ever conducted in the place. The town was originally settled by Presbyterians, and that sect still holds the numerical predominance in a population of about 3,000 souls. But of late many of Catholic families have moved into the place, among them those of the two sons of the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, and, true to the Catholic instinct, they desired to have a church, and, if possible, a resident priest. He preached to a congregation containing a great number of non-Catholics, on the Christian Church, and awakened a great interest, which will doubtless culminate in future conversions.

"On the second Sunday in August, Bishop Gibbons is also to bless another new church in a distant part of his diocese, whose existence is due solely to converts to the faith. The first of these owes this first grace to that singular missionary, the *New York Herald*, wherein he read a sermon by Archbishop McCloskey, on the Catholic Church, which had the happy effect of opening his eyes to the truth. Converted himself, he spread the spirit of inquiry among his neighbors, and now there are about forty converts in the town, and on Sunday a congregation of three and four hundred comes in to church, some of them from places twenty miles distant. A Catholic missionary in the South, from whose letter to the *Baltimore Mirror* we gather these facts, thinks that the Southerners are peculiarly open to the influences of Catholicity, and that they will probably owe less to the influence of Catholic settlers than to their own open-minded reception of truth as it hopes it will yet be preached to them by resident monastic missionaries. Bishop Gross is reported to hold somewhat similar views, and to have said that he had made more converts in Georgia in five months than he had done in New England during the two years of his stay. What, with her labors among the freedmen, and the work of grace which seems to be progressing without much external help from man among the better classes of the white population, the Church in our Southern States will doubtless do her part in hastening that great influx of nations into the fold of Peter which has been often predicted as the sequel of her present trials."

JAPAN. — The Reverend Mr. Ballagh gives a most interesting account of the imprisonment and release of Futagawa, one of the early converts to Christianity. He suffered much—everything but death. From the prisoners he received worse treatment than from the officers and jailers. They insulted him, and ridiculed his profession of Christianity. While in the midst of terrible sufferings he was liberated through the intercession of Hon. Mr. De Long, the United States Minister, to whom he sent grateful acknowledgments. He is an artless, earnest speaker, of winning address, and is doing a great work for the salvation of his countrymen. His release seems miraculous.

MISSIONARY ADVENTURE.—The *Lucknow Witness* contains a most thrilling account of Rev. E. Johnson's missionary adventure in Afghanistan. This brother, it will be remembered, commenced that most interesting work in Sonthalston, now progressing so rapidly under the care of Messrs. Boerresen and Skrefsrud. He received a frightful injury from a tiger, escaping with the loss of an arm. His adventures in Afghanistan are marvelous, but will prepare the way for the spread of Christianity in that country. We may give some of the thrilling scenes described hereafter.

BIBLES IN TURKEY.—A determined crusade has been made against the circulation of the Bible in Turkey, but as yet the enemies of the Bible have failed in their attempt. Rashid Pasha was visited on the subject, and the result was that Bible circulation was permitted to go on. The circulation of 1,200 copies of portions of the Scriptures in Turkish per month, was a little too much for the false prophet, but the work goes on, notwithstanding. The

good seed is taking root, and promises a glorious harvest.

PERSIA.—The Presbyterian Church has recently established a most successful mission at Teheran, Persia. A chapel has been erected, and public worship conducted in the language of the people. Congregations good, and sixty scholars in the Sunday-schools. Prospects most excellent.

CHINA.—Rev. Hunter Corbett writes from Chefoo: "It has been my privilege recently to baptize more than a hundred converts in Shungting."

AFFLICTIVE.—Our readers will deeply sympathise with Dr. Wm. Butler and family, in the death of Robert, a son and brother so dearly beloved. May great grace be given to the afflicted family.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Portland District Methodist Conference, at its session recently, voted that no one should be licensed who used tobacco. The next session will be held at Saccappa.

A revival movement has commenced in Calcutta. The *Times* correspondent, who announces it, reports that all the Protestant bodies—the Episcopalian chaplains excepted—take part in the work, and hold meetings nightly.

How keen is this thrust by Dr. Rufus Ellis, in his article in the last *Unitarian Review*: "In abandoning Christianity, not without stir, there are those who are abandoning what they know less about than almost anything else."

Certain members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Marengo, Ill., opposed to secret societies, have organized an "Independent Church of Christ," and lately dedicated a fine new church. They are served by Rev. N. D. Fanning, late of the Rock River Conference.

Mr. Swing is preaching now on Sunday mornings in McCormick's Hall, Chicago, to crowded audiences. The hall holds 3,000 persons, and is packed at each service. More than twice as many persons as his church would contain are thus enabled to hear him.

The Southern Presbyterian Assembly is not quite ready to recommend the International Lessons to the Sunday-schools of its Churches. The Baptists, North and South, are studying a common Bible lesson.

The Roman Catholic agitation for separate schools in New Brunswick has been signalized by the late general election for the local Legislature of that Province. All the members returned, but four, or fully ten to one, are against separate schools.

The Pope, in blessing the French Pilgrims, spoke of universal suffrage as "a horrid wound which afflicts humanity." In universal suffrage in this country is "destructive of social order," it is not a little queer that he should so unqualifiedly commend our government, to the disengagement of continental nations, in his recent speech!

The Catholic Union of the Consumers of Chocolate is the title of an association which has been established in France, to swell the sum of Peter's Pence. The society sells chocolate, and appropriates the modest sum of five centimes from the price of each kilogramme sold, the proceeds of this tax being forwarded to St. Peter's treasury.

The silly statement that Pere Hyacinthe had gone to Rome for the purpose of being reconciled to the Pope, brings from him the counter-statement that he would be willing to be reconciled with him, on two conditions: first, that Pio Nono would renounce his claim to infallibility; second, that he should bless the cradle of the little Hyacinthe baby-boy.

In one of his recent speeches in England, Baboo Pratap Chunder Moosan, of India, said: "The name of Christ was not heard with indifference or hostility among the advanced thinkers of India. They had come to feel that to soul they all owed a deep debt, repaid only by the best and purest of lives they could live in this world. Christians and Brahmins were approaching common ground, where they were destined to meet as friends and brothers."

A proposal has been made to start a new quarterly review as an exponent of Calvinistic theology, to be published, probably, at Baltimore, under the editorial supervision of eminent writers of the Southern Presbyterian and Reformed Churches. If sufficient capital can be secured to put the proposed quarterly upon a permanent basis, it will be inaugurated as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed. Rev. Dr. B. M. Smith, of the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, has the matter in hand.

It is said that Dr. McAusland, of London, that he "always on a Sunday morning divides his sermon into two parts, one for the little ones and the other for the adults in the congregation." Ministers who thus recognize the presence of children in their congregations have little cause of complaint that the children do not attend the services they lead.

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The English High Church papers are raving about John Bunyan and Dean Stanley. The former is styled "a sectarian of some natural ability, and no small literary power and popularity;" the latter as "that inveterate talker" who made "the most long-winded" speech when the monument was unveiled. Here this: "Our Pantheon of heroes—including Oliver Cromwell, Dutch William and Stuart Mill" will never be complete until we provide a handsome statue in blackened bronze for the person who is said to have condemned with St. Michael for the body of

Moses. When it is put up the Dean of Westminster ought certainly to be asked to pronounce an eulogium. It would be an act at once graceful, liberal and appropriate."

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

The denizens of Pittsburgh, in our Church and outside of it, feel proud of the high status of the Pittsburgh Female College, under the Presidency of Rev. Dr. Pershing, like the good people of the "Hub," and New England to boot, regard the Boston University. We might add, Methodism ought to be proud of two such noble representative schools. No doubt many of the readers of *ZION'S HERALD* will be gratified to learn something about "Commerce Week" at this college.

The usual senior examinations commenced Thursday, June 18th, occupying two days. The review of the seniors was rigid and thorough, and in the presence of committees, and partly by a committee of teachers connected with other institutions. A special committee conducted the examination in Butler's Analogy and in Latin.

Monday the examinations were resumed, and the entire day spent in the competitions for the "Mrs. Bishop Simpson's Mathematical Prize," conducted by a select committee of disinterested teachers from other institutions. This rigid review revealed the thorough training of the whole class, and at the same time demonstrated the capability of young ladies for high attainments in the more solid branches of education.

Tuesday and Wednesday, 23d and 24th ult., were devoted to the general examination of the higher studies of less advanced pupils. It is but just to say that the examination throughout was open and clear to every one present—that the examinations were not upon last studies, but had a bearing upon all of them. The old plan of questions and answers is discarded, and pupils, except in rare instances, are trained to recite by topic.

It is universally conceded hereabout that the public performances, or popular features incidental to "Commerce Week," at this institution, are *au fait*. The preparatory efforts are long and laborious, and the result is that great crowds of the best people in the country attend them. The vocal and instrumental music is of a high grade.

Friday evening, 19th ult., was set apart for the Instrumental and Vocal Contest, which, as usual, brought out an immense music-loving audience. The contest for the prizes was strong, being for the "McKee Prize" for excellence in instrumental music (a superb gold medal, prepared in the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia), and the "Miller Prize" for excellence in vocal music.

Tuesday evening the grand contest for supremacy in reading took place before a large throng, hundreds not upon last studies, but had a bearing upon all of them. The old plan of questions and answers is discarded, and pupils, except in rare instances, are trained to recite by topic.

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HERALD CALENDAR.

Fall River Dis. Preachers' Meeting, Little Compton, R. I.,	Oct. 5-7
Norwich Dis. Min. Assn., New London, Conn.,	Oct. 5-7
Montgomery Dis. Min. Assn., Scarsdale, Me.,	Oct. 13-14
Bucksport Dis. Preachers' Meeting, Scarsdale, Me.,	Oct. 14-15

BOSTON UNIVERSITY:	Sept. 9
School of Theology opens	Oct. 1
School of Law opens	Oct. 1
School of Medicine opens	Oct. 7
School of Law & Medicine opens	Oct. 14
College of Liberal Arts opens	Sept. 9
College of Music opens	Sept. 14

CAMP-MEETINGS CALENDAR.

Mt. Lebanon Camp-meeting at Richmond, Me., to continue eight days,	Aug. 4
S. Framingham Camp-meeting, Aug. 4 to eve., 10	Aug. 4
Tarzwell Camp-meeting, Aug. 11 to eve., 18	Aug. 11
Tarzwell National Camp-meeting, at Old Orchard Beach, Me.,	Aug. 12 to 21
Rockland District Camp-meeting (Aug. 12 to 19),	Aug. 12 to 19
Wiscasset Camp-meeting, Aug. 17 to 22	Aug. 17
Northampton Camp-meeting (Aug. 17 to 22)	Aug. 17
Stevens Camp-meeting (annual), Aug. 24 to 29	Aug. 24
Martha's Vineyard Camp-meeting begins, Aug. 24	Aug. 24
Northampton Camp-meeting, Aug. 24 to 29	Aug. 24
East Machias Camp-meeting, Aug. 24 to eve., 28	Aug. 24
Epping, N. H., Camp-meeting, Aug. 24 to 29	Aug. 24
East Machias Camp-meeting, Aug. 24 to 29	Aug. 24
Martha's Grove Camp-meeting (Fryeburg, Me.), Aug. 25 to 31	Aug. 25
East Livermore Camp-meeting, Aug. 25 to 31	Aug. 25
Clarendon June 7 Union Camp-meeting, Aug. 26 to Sept. 5	Aug. 26
Wiscasset Camp-meeting, Aug. 29 to Sept. 4	Aug. 29
Rockland District Camp-meeting, Norbichboro', Wilson Camp-meeting, Hodgdon Camp-meeting, Anson Camp-meeting,	Aug. 31 to Sept. 5

ZION'S HERALD.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1874.

THE HYMN BOOK.

The somewhat remarkable views of our correspondent, a week or two since, in reference to the expediency of a new compilation of hymns for public worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and particularly in reference to certain changes in the character of the hymns, has, as we expected, awakened considerable interest among our correspondents, and will secure for our columns a number of thoughtful and entertaining papers. This was the object we had in its publication. We take the occasion, now that the subject is up for consideration, to make a few general reflections upon so prolific a theme.

We have long wished that a mutual arrangement could be made with the dissatisfied (where it exists) with our standard hymn book arises from a lack of familiar knowledge of its contents. We have noticed, as suggested by the correspondent referred to, that only a small proportion of the hymns in our selection are ordinarily used. Many of our ministers, to their own serious disadvantage, and at a loss to their flock, have never studied this most important book of devotion, and they have therefore little idea of its rich resources. They do not know where to find appropriate selections, because they are not intimately acquainted with its contents. The first lines of the hymns or verses, the general arrangement of topics, the index of Scripture passages illustrated, will not disclose the somewhat hidden beauties of this valuable collection of sacred songs. The book must be read and studied as is the Bible in order to be properly appreciated. It is one evidence that the Holy Spirit has chosen many of the old and grand hymns as channels through which to pour His grace that, like the Bible, they will bear a constant reading. If committed also to the memory they will become permanent service as pertinent illustrations and profitable ornaments of public discourses. We were struck, a few weeks since, at the family devotions of a friend, with the delightful and helpful addition made to the season of domestic worship by the reading of a number of hymns, as well as the Scripture lesson. "My wife does not feel satisfied," our host remarked, not in the sense of an apology, but as simply suggesting the occasion of such an excellent course, "unless I read to her every evening a number of hymns." They were well-read, intelligently and devoutly, and they brought the little company into a glow of devotional feeling, preparatory to the evening prayers and the offering of thanksgiving to God for daily blessings.

Ministers are disposed sometimes to place too low an estimate upon the service of song as a portion of the public devotions of the sanctuary. Their selection of hymns is made often after entering the pulpit; and as they have little acquaintance with the collection as a whole, only the most familiar, and those in simple measures, are announced. Years ago a leader of a choir in a church near this city, remarked to the pastor that he had never taken so much pleasure as since he had been with them, in the pulpit selection of hymns. Almost every Sabbath revealed some new sacred lyric that they had not sung before. He was especially pleased with the favorite measures of the Wesleys, 6 lines 8, and 4s and 2s. Some of the hymns richest in spiritual expression in the collection are found in these and other compound measures. If it is objected that with our congregational singing these irregular measures cannot be used, then the objection is transferred from the book to the singers. Congregations cannot sing without learning. It is as irreverent to attempt to offer praise to God in a slovenly way as to pray carelessly, for to preach without preparation. We heartily believe in singing by all the people; but we must also have special services of praise, and become familiar with tunes enough to permit the widest expression of Christian feeling in song, in order properly to worship God in this inspiring act of

devotion. The great difficulty with us arises from the fact that we sing one kind of hymns, with a peculiar style of music, in our Sabbath-schools, where the Church of the coming generation is taught; another set throughout, in our prayer-meeting; and find on Sunday, for lack of adequate cultivation, that we have at our command only the narrowest list of simple measured hymns and stereotyped tunes. A small, well-trained choir will soon both lead and teach a congregation, if they work in harmony with them, and slowly introduce new melodies until the widest variety requisite is obtained.

If there were no other way of bringing out the generally concealed riches of the hymn book, we should be favorably inclined towards the suggestion of Bishop Andrews, and select the hymns rather for their devotional inspiring character than for their harmony with the subject to be considered in the discourse. This would afford opportunity to unlock some of the wonderful spiritual secrets to be found among the more than one thousand hymns in our psalter. But we are inclined to prefer a harmony in the whole service of praise, prayer, scripture reading, and preaching. If wisely managed, a clearer and profounder impression can be made in this way. By taking the hymn-book, after the pulpit preparation has been made, and sitting down for an hour or more of intellectual and religious recreation in hymn reading, a fresh selection of appropriate verses can, for all ordinary topics, be found.

This hymn reading should be a vocal exercise also. It is one of the rarest endowments of the pulpit—that of graceful hymn reading. Some read too slow, some too fast, some too emphatic, some with a sing-song tone, some turn the hymn into prose, some affect too much feeling and nauseate the audience, while others read with as little emotion as a barrel organ. The hymns must be studied, used in personal devotions, be made to express actual states of experience, and then be read in public in the most natural manner. In no "exercise" while the highest art is to be sought, must art be more absolutely concealed than in this delightful public religious service.

We have long wished that a mutual arrangement could be made with the dissatisfied (where it exists) with our standard hymn book arises from a lack of familiar knowledge of its contents. We have noticed, as suggested by the correspondent referred to, that only a small proportion of the hymns in our selection are ordinarily used. Many of our ministers, to their own serious disadvantage, and at a loss to their flock, have never studied this most important book of devotion, and they have therefore little idea of its rich resources. They do not know where to find appropriate selections, because they are not intimately acquainted with its contents. The first lines of the hymns or verses, the general arrangement of topics, the index of Scripture passages illustrated, will not disclose the somewhat hidden beauties of this valuable collection of sacred songs. The book must be read and studied as is the Bible in order to be properly appreciated. It is one evidence that the Holy Spirit has chosen many of the old and grand hymns as channels through which to pour His grace that, like the Bible, they will bear a constant reading. If committed also to the memory they will become permanent service as pertinent illustrations and profitable ornaments of public discourses. We were struck, a few weeks since, at the family devotions of a friend, with the delightful and helpful addition made to the season of domestic worship by the reading of a number of hymns, as well as the Scripture lesson. "My wife does not feel satisfied," our host remarked, not in the sense of an apology, but as simply suggesting the occasion of such an excellent course, "unless I read to her every evening a number of hymns."

They were well-read, intelligently and devoutly, and they brought the little company into a glow of devotional feeling, preparatory to the evening prayers and the offering of thanksgiving to God for daily blessings.

Ministers are disposed sometimes to place too low an estimate upon the service of song as a portion of the public devotions of the sanctuary. Their selection of hymns is made often after entering the pulpit; and as they have little acquaintance with the collection as a whole, only the most familiar, and those in simple measures, are announced. Years ago a leader of a choir in a church near this city, remarked to the pastor that he had never taken so much pleasure as since he had been with them, in the pulpit selection of hymns. Almost every Sabbath revealed some new sacred lyric that they had not sung before. He was especially pleased with the favorite measures of the Wesleys, 6 lines 8, and 4s and 2s.

Some of the hymns richest in spiritual expression in the collection are found in these and other compound measures. If it is objected that with our congregational singing these irregular measures cannot be used, then the objection is transferred from the book to the singers. Congregations cannot sing without learning. It is as irreverent to attempt to offer praise to God in a slovenly way as to pray carelessly, for to preach without preparation. We heartily believe in singing by all the people; but we must also have special services of praise, and become familiar with tunes enough to permit the widest expression of Christian feeling in song, in order properly to worship God in this inspiring act of

devotion. The great difficulty with us arises from the fact that we sing one kind of hymns, with a peculiar style of music, in our Sabbath-schools, where the Church of the coming generation is taught; another set throughout, in our prayer-meeting; and find on Sunday, for lack of adequate cultivation, that we have at our command only the narrowest list of simple measured hymns and stereotyped tunes. A small, well-trained choir will soon both lead and teach a congregation, if they work in harmony with them, and slowly introduce new melodies until the widest variety requisite is obtained.

"Skepticism and Faith Considered as Motive Power" is the fertile theme of the next paper, by Dr. John W. Armstrong. It is an eloquent and unanswerable refutation of the boast of Prof. Huxley, that skepticism has done more for the world than faith. The roll-call of the heroes of skepticism brings before us a beggarly procession, hardly equal to Falstaff's army, while the boasted achievements of skepticism, as compared with those in architecture, sculpture, painting, poetry—music might have been added—literature, the natural sciences, and in the structure of the home as the corner-stone of civilization, are presented as an array of pitiful failures. The grounds of certainty are then investigated in a masterly manner, and Reason is shown to be the servant and not the master of the ego, or inner self.

The absolute certainty of the facts of the consciousness is brought out with great clearness, as well as the superlative folly of all who doubt the truth of experimental Christianity while they refuse to submit to the conditions of such personal knowledge by repeating the same steps about God and faith in the Lord Jesus. The whole question of the psychology of Christian assurance, though not fully elaborated, is most splendidly opened by the Christian metaphysician whom the Empire State has wisely put at the head of one of her flourishing normal schools. The readers of the Quarterly will be pleased to hear from him again.

Article III. is an abridgment from the British and Foreign Review of Ewald's History of Israel, by Rev. William Salswood. We commend this practice of reprinting some of the best papers in the English Reviews, since but few of the readers of the Quarterly can afford to take those learned periodicals.

Germany is the home of destructive criticism and iconoclastic historians. Among the latter Ewald is a prince, having chosen Old Testament history as the field of his idol-smashing battles.

Our daring hero demolishes, to his own satisfaction, Biblical, the Mosaic Pentateuch, the Athanasian Creed, miracles, angels, the kingdom of darkness with satan its king, and the heaven-descended Messiah. We

wonder that so brave a warrior

should lift his axe to smite the living

idol of Germany, Emperor William,

and that he is to-day in jail for writing

some plain words about Germany's

anointed king. But He who is head over all things unto His Church will overrule the assaults of this learned skeptic to the furtherance of the gospel in the Old Testament, as He did the attacks of Strauss & Co. upon the National and in the governing features from every other camp-meeting of our observation. From the National it differs in this: that its leading idea is Methodist fraternity, but its development is intensely after the spirit and dogma of the National. From the grand key-note, which Bishop James struck at the opening service, the changes have been rung on the "central idea" in every sermon, so far, with a singular uniqueness, and maintained in every social meeting, whether at the stand or in the tent, even to the satisfaction of the keen-eyed McDonald and the all-absorbed Inskip, who have been here a large part of the time, enjoying and contributing to the success of this grand "fellowship meeting."

It differs, also, in its government, both from the National and all other camp-meetings; for here everything moves by Episcopal authority. It is the plan and execution of one man. Here are no committees with divided counsel, and no side issues in private tents under individual direction. So far as seen, there is no special invitation to star preaching, and no discounting any man's ability or soundness in the faith; but the genuine old-fashioned Episcopal function saying to this man "go," and he goeth, and to that man "come," and he cometh! Somebody has an eye on everybody else, and a remembrance to use them when the time comes. It is amusing and refreshing to see this protective ride sometimes; on, the occasion of the first Sabbath, when the great sun was literally jammed at the early low-feast, in anticipation of hearing Bishop Simpson's sermon, according to the previous day's announcement, when lo, just as the bell ceased tolling the hour of service, Bishop James rose up in his place and announced that, in view of the storm, which kept pouring down furiously, to the discomfort of everybody in the tabernacle, services would be held in the eight Church tabernacles, and the following brethren, whose names he would call, would repair at once to their several "charges," and preach! This was twice repeated that day; and to the honor of all concerned, like good men and true, who had promised to give "no will of their own," we believe every man was promptly at his post. So, with an eye to have all hands on deck at some time other, the good Bishop places the direction of all the meetings for prayer, as well as preaching, in the responsibility of different brethren or sisters from time to time, so that none are overlooked, or left without employment.

The gathering! It is singularly

fraternal and Methodistic.

We never remember so large a gathering—of

late years, at least—in which there

were so few representatives from other

branches of the great Church outside of

Methodism. Here are gathered, from

all over the continent, members of the

one family, all descendants, lineally

and locally, from the common founder,

Wesley. A great family gathering!

It is well worth the labor of the thing to

have brought together at one time so

large a company of our own Bishops

even; for perhaps thousands of the

people who have come to this place

have not seen the faces of some of them,

and to be thus grafted is something

to them; but to see and hear and join

in the same efforts at soul-saving is at

least refreshing, if not inspiring.

But here are Bishops of the Church

North and South; Bishops and Presi-

dents of other branches of Methodism

in the States and in Canada; here,

also, are represented the great agencies

of the Church missionary, male and

female (mark the conjunction!) and

"those whom God hath joined together

"let no man put asunder"; education,

books, Sunday-schools—all are repre-

sented in their very noblest forms and

persons, from all sections of our varied

Methodism.

make it accord with a doctrine repug-

nant to that standard. We think that

the editor is not quite right when he

says, "we believe New England Cal-

vinists extensively believe that the term,

Son of God, takes its origin from the

incarnation." In all our intercourse

with them we have failed to find this

compted, it is said, by the Bishops of Germany, which to believe, although the assassination of William the last instigation, has not minds of men, wounded a pistol shot, the hand of

A caricature of the same curried in New York.

M. Miller, late of Lowell, St. Baptist Church, New Haven, we well recollect as a person and a remarkably clever Book Depository, in S. King was its proprietor a few weeks since, a sermon, with the efforts of Roman Catholics from the public up those popular institutions was bitterly criticised by Mr. Miller was also repeating such an offense, us letter-writer. He, of course, the warning, and came easily in his denunciation of the Catholics by the Church from the Kingdom of God; Rev. Wm. Hurlin gives an interesting practical paper upon Mission Work in London; Albert H. Neuman has an article upon "The Credibility of Christ's Discourses as Reported in John," an excellent paper from the French of Godel; Dr. Medellicott has a fine biographical sketch of Rev. Abel Morgan; Prof. Gould of New Haven, offers notes upon John xvii.; and Dr. Crane of Hartford, considers John Stuart Mill's relation to Christianity.

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The NEW RAILWAY

across the Island to Kataua, is sure to be appreciated, running from the wharf at Oak Bluffs directly to Kataua, skirting the shore the whole distance of eight miles, and giving the passenger and moored view of the ocean, and a fine opportunity to inhale the invigorating breezes all the way. It is sure of an extensive patronage the ensuing months of August and September. On landing at Oak Bluffs the traveler is surprised and pleased to meet on the wharf the familiar face of

MR. GEORGE SHIVERICK, the former agent of the popular Fall River Line to New York, who has the direction of the Old Colony Company's interests at this place. Mr. S., from his long connection with railroad and steamboat masters, is the best selected man to be found for this responsible position.

The hotel at Oak Bluffs,

THE SEA VIEW HOUSE, and indeed one of the best managed and best appointed hotels that any watering place can boast, has been, despite the unfavorable weather of this season thus far, well filled with well satisfied guests. Messrs. Hallock and Brownell are gentlemen of large experience, and they have abundantly demonstrated that they "know how to keep a hotel."

THE COTTAGES are unique and elegant as ever, looking fresh and charming with new paint and decorations. When lighted for the evening they make an enchanting picture, which should be seen to be appreciated.

A visit to OLD NANTUCKET should not be omitted by visitors in search of the most charming water excursion which northern waters afford. The sail in the Island Home, the staunch and swift steamer of the Old Colony Steamboat Company, is simply delightful, and will repay those who have the time and inclination to visit this quaint and picturesque old town, which has many rare attractions, independent of its salubrious and invigorating air. Visitors to Nantucket wishing class accommodations at reasonable prices should make their arrangements with the stewards or agents of the church.

S. F. WETHERBEE, for the Committee.

Rens., July 12th three were baptized by immersion at Anson, where is considerable religious interest.

Rev. C. B. Peckham of Hallowell, is supposed to be the Summer Street Baptist Church in Gardner. The religious interest in the city is reported as encouraging.

The receipts of the Maine Missionary Society from June 12th to July 1st were \$2,993.

Several young men have been recently hospitalized in Phillips, and several others in Hon. H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, bear his name. His cathartic qualities are a little more pronounced than that of the Congress Spring. It is much more sprightly and exhilarating as it comes from the bottle, and altogether it has been equal in its benignant effects, almost, to a visit to Saratoga itself. This is no small result, in a depressed condition, to a prisoner at his own, who cannot run away. We can bear heartily testimony to the efficacy of the Hallowell Spring water, and hope sometime to dip it from the spring itself.

We would ask the attention of our readers to the advertisement of A. S. Flagg, 120 Tremont St., dentist, directly opposite Park St. Church. We have long been personally acquainted with this Brother, both as a Minister and a Dentist. He was formerly a member of the New England Conference, but in consequence of failing health retired from the ministry some twenty years since, and entered upon the practice and profession as a dentist. From a brief absence in the West he returned to this city last Spring, and may be still at his pleasant, centrally located rooms as above. Satisfied, from actual trial of the Doctor's skill and careful attention to the business of his vocation, we cordially commend him to all in need of the services of a thoroughly reliable dentist.

Mr. Dinsmore, of Lincoln, has been in his efforts to save the soul from the further stain of sin, and he ready to ordain them back to God. Now he makes a speech before their relation to the world. He affirms that they have been separated from the principles of their last was a loyal child of God. They think they are now in God's hands, and he professes his apostolic mission. They need but consider the laymen, as he says John 3:3, and he is ready to ordain them at once, and in a body, into the ministry. One would think that the auxiliaries of their Bishops, and to form a sufficient excuse for their attendance upon their own relief from the unconscious unfelt solicitudes with which a certain investment invests the condition of

L. P. Green, one of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Nashville, Tenn., on the sixtieth year of his age. The Tennessee Conference had elected him a member of the General Conference of 1852, and has been a member of the Louisville Conference, which organized the Methodist Church South. He, with Drs. L. A. Sherrill, were the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Book Committee of the Vanderbilt University.

He enjoyed a pleasant talk from Rev. Dr. Olmstead, Presiding Elder of the Wyoming Conference. He is a brother of Dr. John Weller, the editor of the *Watch-Reflector*. Dr. Olmstead's Christian origin, and now his Methodist origin, and while somewhat for the sake of the spiritual life, as well as of a common gospel of salvation. DoWitt playfully remarks that he has received the name, but

he has obtained the blessing. Our Methodists supplied the Chestnut Street pulpit in Olmstead last Sabbath.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Third Quarter.
Sunday, August 6.
Lesson VI. MARK IV. 35-41.
BY REV. D. C. KNOWLES.

POWER OVER NATURE.

35 And the same day, when the even was come, he saith unto them, Let us pass over unto the other side.

36 And when they had sent away the multitudes, they took him even as he was in the ship. And there were also with him other little ships.

37 And there arose a great storm of wind, and the waves beat into the ship, so that it was now full.

38 And he was in the hinder part of the ship, asleep on a pillow; and they awoke him, and say unto him, Master, carest thou not that we perish?" Such a cry is an accusation of unbelief, and partakes of the nature of sin. A weak faith is all that some professed followers of Jesus ever realize, and all they ever expect to realize, whereas the whole tenor of Scripture is adverse to such a spiritual state.

No soul should rest in such a slavish experience. There are better things for every child of God. Nevertheless, a weak faith is better than none at all, for it turns the soul in the hour of peril to Jesus.

39 And he awoke, and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm.

40 And he said unto them, Why are ye so fearful? how is it that ye have no faith?

41 And they feared exceedingly, and said one to another, What manner of man is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him?

This miracle closed a day of special toil. Jesus had taken Himself to a quiet spot by the Sea of Galilee, where a great multitude speedily gathered, seeking instruction and sympathy. Pressed by the increasing crowd, He entered a boat that lay moored close to the beach, and sitting down in it taught the people parables. The sparkling sea, the light waves curling along the shore, the restful face of the teacher sitting in the gracefully moving ship, speaking volumes of sublime philosophy to the listening crowds that line the shore, form a picture worthy the skill and genius of the most enthusiastic artist. The parables spoken were such as the sower, illustrating the nature of the kingdom of God, and the deepest principles of spiritual life.

As the day departed Jesus, wearied with the excitement and toil, called His disciples into the ship, and commanded them to cross over to the other side of the sea for a ministerial vacation.

And the same day. Events are here grouped thickly together. From the excitements of human passion and curiosity, held in check by His commanding words, we are transferred immediately to a sudden outburst of nature's fury, let loose on the placid bosom of the Sea of Galilee, and as easily calmed, by the same tones of authority. This rapid transition from spiritual passion to the passions of the sea, is as abrupt as it is striking—a fitting illustration of the eventful life of Jesus. This miracle took place at nightfall. The sun had just disappeared, and the stars had taken his place. These heavenly bodies were emblems of imperial power, the lordship of nature. Just at this juncture another imperial force came forth, as to assert with additional energy nature's supremacy. But the sequel shows that a greater than sun, stars, or wind was rocking on the Waves of the sea.

They took Him, even as He was in the ship. Christ was already in the boat. The disciples embarked with Him at His call, and without special preparation, "even as He was," started for the opposite shore, some twelve miles away. According to Matthew, a Scribe wished to accompany our Lord, and it is not improbable that he did, unless he lacked the requisite faith and self-sacrifice to endure the Saviour's test of a homeless earthly pilgrimage (Matthew viii. 19, 20). Doubtless many admiring hearers accompanied them across the water. Mark speaks of a large fleet of little ships that lay around the central craft. These had probably gathered during the day, freighted with eager listeners, and when His discourse was ended, and He and His disciples set out for the other shore, they followed, unwilling to lose sight of the Great Teacher. Such a departure must have been most impressive. It was a royal ovation. No such fleet had ever swept any sea as this. It was a peaceful squadron, conveying the Lord of the oceans.

O for a faith that will not shrink!" And they feared exceedingly—not the sea, but the Calmer of the sea. The wind was powerful, but they stood before One more powerful. This fear arose from conscious sinfulness, face to face with holiness and omnipotence. Peter explains it in another place (Luke v. 8). There can be no peace to the sinner in the presence of purity and power. Conscious reconciliation with God, in order to happiness, is as philosophical as it is Biblical. Here lies the deep necessity for the witness of the Spirit. Man's nature makes this prominent doctrine of Methodism essential to religious peace.

What manner of man is this? A grave question, and very natural. It is not yet settled by all. The thought of the world is turning to it as never before. Who is this Jesus, this miracle of miracles? is the foremost question of the times. The ultimate answer is not doubtful. These disciples soon declared Him to be the Son of God, the Saviour of the world, and so shall we, if our trust to reason, conscience and our selves.

Asleep on a pillow. Jesus, wearied with His day's labor, had sought refreshment and repose in quiet sleep. The angry tumult of the waters had failed to awaken Him. As man, He slept; as God, His eyelids never drooped. His human nature sought restoration, while His divinity watched the waves. Jonah once had sleep under similar circumstances, but the parallel is limited to physical conditions. Jonah was flying from duty, self-condemned, blood guilty, while Jesus was neither (Jonah i. 5).

Master, carest Thou not that we perish? This is the cry of a weak faith. No faith at all would have said, "you do not care;" a strong faith, "you do care." But a weak faith says, "do you?" or "do you not?" All grades of faith are found among men—from no faith to that which overcomes the world. The perplexity of these dis-

- 11 What did the disciples say to Him?
- 12 What does the question prove?
- 13 What did Christ do?
- 14 In whose name did He do it?
- 15 What was the result?
- 16 How did He do it?
- 17 What does the Psalmist say of God?

- 18 What did Jesus say to the disciples?
- 19 When did He say it?
- 20 How did He account for their fear?
- 21 Did He command, or rebuke them for it?
- 22 How did they feel toward Him?
- 23 What did they say to one another?
- 24 Who asks the same question to-day?

MORE LIGHT.

We read and profit by the Sunday school department in the HERALD, but occasionally we think our teacher nods. We may find ourselves mistaken, but if we are we wish to know it. Your notes on "The Leper Healed" say, "leprosy is not in the least contagious." And Dr. Whedon, in his notes, says, "it seems not to be clearly contagious. We have supposed the burning of leprosy garments, and the tearing down of leprosy houses, as well as the segregation of leprosy persons, argued contagion."

Smith's Biblical Dictionary says, "the leprosy of Lev. xiii. and xiv means any severe disease spreading on the surface of the body in the way described, and shocking of aspect, or so generally suspected of infection, that public feeling called for separation." Thomson's "Land and Book" suggests that "the disease may be imparted by living animalculæ." If so, it is certainly contagious. Zell's Cyclopedic calls it a contagious disease. Dr. Nast says, "it is at least to some extent contagious."

When the doctors disagree, etc. Who is right is what we want to know.

GEORGE W. NORRIS,
For Garden St. S. S. Teachers' Meeting,
Lawrence, Mass.

The Family.

HELPING PAPA AND MAMMA.

Planting the corn and potatoes,
Helping to scatter the seeds,
Feeding the hens and the chickens,
Freeing the garden from weeds,
Driving the cows to the pasture,
Feeding the horse in the stall,
We little children are busy;
Sure there is work for us all,
Helping papa.

Spreading the soil in the sunshine,
Raking it up when 'tis dry,
Picking the apples and peaches,
In the orchard hard by,
Picking the grapes in the vineyard,
Gathering fruits in the fall,
We little children are busy;
Yes, there is work for us all,

Helping mamma!

Work makes cheerful and happy;
Makes us both active and strong;
Play we enjoy all the better
When we have labored so long.
Glad we are to help mamma;
Quickly we come at their call;
We little children are busy;

O, there is work for us all,

Helping mamma!

How FRED AND TOMMY WENT TO THE LECTURE.

BY IZORA C. S. CHANDLER.

"I wish you would go, mother; I think that you would enjoy it, and I'm sure Tommy and I should. We've never attended a lecture in our lives; and this man is so famous. We've read his name so often in our own paper, and have liked the things he has said and written so well, that it will seem very hard not to hear him."

Fred had come up close to his mother, as she stood over the ironing-board. He now took hold of one corner of her apron and began creasing the hem into little triangular folds.

"But, Fred, dear, there is the money; and you and Tommy both need so many things."

"I know it, mother; but we have a little more than enough to buy the three tickets left of the money we earned last Fall, picking hops. I think that father would let us drive Kitty if you were to ask him. We could carry some feed for her, and that would not cost us any thing."

Mrs. Davins bent lower over the garment she was ironing. She was very weary; her heart was aching sorely, and she made no answer. Fred looked at her a minute, and then, dropping the apron-corner, turned and walked slowly towards the wood-shed door. Several moments passed before he returned, and when he did, two or three new and decided creases were made in the faded apron hem before he re-commenced.

What manner of man is this? A grave question, and very natural. It is not yet settled by all. The thought of the world is turning to it as never before. Who is this Jesus, this miracle of miracles? is the foremost question of the times. The ultimate answer is not doubtful. These disciples soon declared Him to be the Son of God, the Saviour of the world, and so shall we, if our trust to reason, conscience and our selves.

ZION'S HERALD QUESTIONS.
BEECHAN LESSON SERIES, AUGUST 9.
From the Notes.

1 What had Jesus been doing just before this lesson commences?

2 What command did He give to His disciples?

3 Why?

4 What time of day did they start?

5 How were they attended?

6 What trouble came upon them?

7 Were storms common on that sea?

8 How were the disciples affected?

9 Where was Jesus?

10 Why asleep?

The hot smoothing iron was resting upon the broken saucer; the folds in the worn garment had been carefully patted out by nervous fingers while Fred was speaking. But Mrs. Davins did not take up the iron again, just then; she turned quickly around, and placing her tired hands upon her boy's shoulders, she made this answer:

"I should want every man and woman in the Hall to know that you are my boys. I should feel like saying, 'this is my Fred, and this is my Tommy.' Why, my child, you are all that I have in the world to feel proud of! And she threw her arms about his neck, while the sad tears fell down upon his brown, chapped hands.

"I didn't mean to make you feel badly, little mother," said Fred, with a great sob. "I thought that I was fixing it all up so nicely. I was trying to coax you to go—that was all."

"I know it, my child; and that is why it hurts so—to think that it needed any fixing up. But I must finish my ironing, and with a sudden decision in her voice, I guess we'll go."

A little smile crossed her face while she was speaking; but as soon as Fred had run away, in his eagerness to report to his brother, she sat quickly down, and burying her face in her hands, sobbed out, "oh, if it needed to be so I could bear it better."

A man's heavy tread was heard upon the walk. Mrs. Davins knew the step, and went into her bedroom to dry her eyes. Presently she came out, and her husband, a good-looking man of middle age, was sitting beside the stove. It may be that if I describe him to you you will know why the little scene of which I have told you might not have happened.

He was of medium height, with a broad, strong frame. If he had been a little less slovenly in dress, and had shown a little more of what we call *ein* in his manner, he would have been a fine looking man. But a sad lack of energy was evident.

He was not a man of bad habits. He used neither whiskey nor tobacco. He lived upon a little place which might have made him a comfortably rich man; but it was under miserable cultivation. The fences were poor, and the buildings in keeping. It was partially paid for, but as soon as the mortgage ceased to press he seemed perfectly content with simply keeping up the interest.

Mrs. Davins sold butter and eggs, and bought her own and the boys' clothing, and occasionally some poor little piece of furniture for the house. But as all she could, they were not able to make a respectable appearance, indoors or out. The cows were half-starved; the chickens were obliged to pick up their living as best they might; and as a consequence the butter and eggs amounted to but little.

But she was a brave little woman, and did the best she could. Once in a while her patience would exhaust itself, and she would give her easy-going husband a piece of her mind. Sometimes this served as a spur, and he would set to work in a way which pained her, for it proved of what he was capable. But often a word had angered him, and she had at last concluded to let him do his will.

"If I were not for the boys," she would say to herself, "I could endure it easier. But they never will learn to be good business men, I fear, and I see no signs of their obtaining an education. My poor boys!"

She never mentioned their father's fault to them, though she feared that they were beginning to see it for themselves.

"Henry," she said to her husband, on this morning of which I am telling you, "the boys are very anxious to attend the lecture. They have saved enough money to buy their tickets, and if you will let them take Kitty we will drive out. It will help to educate them, and they will never forget it."

"Drive ten miles to hear a lecture? Humpf! If they've so much money, where's the mother?" said Harry, as he burst into the room one winter morning, his face all aglow with the exercise of cleaning snow from the sidewalks.

"Hush, Harry; mother isn't up yet. She had a bad headache that I made her promise she would rest awhile longer. See, I have got breakfast all myself. Don't you think I am quite a housekeeper?"

"It's true that we have but one life," replied his wife; "but the one life will extend through all eternity, and those who are good servants here will have a rest hereafter. I want the boys to have some enjoyment. We've but few church privileges; the district school is one of the very poorest; and they've but little to encourage them."

"They've more than I had at their age."

"Yes; I know. But times are different. The call now-a-days is for educated young men."

"Well, and 'spose it is," responded the husband. "I'd like to know what I can do. Here I let 'em go to school most every day in the winter, and no thanks for it. I'd like to know what boys are for, if they ain't to work. If they want to drive Kitty to-night they must get her shod, that's all."

Mrs. Davins bent lower over the garment she was ironing. She was very weary; her heart was aching sorely, and she made no answer. Fred looked at her a minute, and then, dropping the apron-corner, turned and walked slowly towards the wood-shed door. Several moments passed before he returned, and when he did, two or three new and decided creases were made in the faded apron hem before he re-commenced.

"There's something about you, too, that makes any one forget what you have on. And—I've thought it all out—I'll put my other two shillings to the fifty cents, to buy your ticket, and get you a reserved seat. Then you can go in like a lady—just as you are, if we are poor. Tommy and I will sit anywhere—only so that we can hear. We won't go in with you, nor look at you after we get into the Hall. No one need know that the two little shabbies are your boys. I know that you don't like to have us go there dressed so poorly; but we won't mind—or, we'll try not to mind."

The hot smoothing iron was resting upon the broken saucer; the folds in the worn garment had been carefully patted out by nervous fingers while Fred was speaking. But Mrs. Davins did not take up the iron again, just then; she turned quickly around, and placing her tired hands upon her boy's shoulders, she made this answer:

"I am sure you do earn money now, Harry, cleaning sidewalks and doing errands for people."

"I know it, Susie; but that is such a little it doesn't help along much. But, dear me, it is almost school-time, and I must hurry and get ready."

"I'm not going this morning, for I don't like to leave mother sick in bed."

"I think you had better stay at home, and when mother gets up, a slice of your nice toast and a cup of tea will be just the thing for her."

Harry had hard work to fix his attention upon his lesson at all during school hours. The vision of his feeble mother haunted him, and a great longing to help her took possession of his heart. The teacher wished him to do an errand in the business part of the town, and for this purpose he dismissed him half an hour earlier than the rest of the scholars. While he was waiting at the counter of a store, for the parcel to be done up for which he was sent, an elderly gentleman came in, and a remark which he made to the owner of the store caught Harry's ear. It was this:

"I've got about come to the conclusion that an honest, trusty office-boy is not to be found in this town at least. I have had six within three months, and the last one, in forgetting to deliver a message, cost me fifty dollars. With such a set of heedless boys I wonder where the reliable men of the next generation are coming from."

The clerk handed the parcel to Harry just as the gentlemen passed from the store; and, as they happened to be going the same way, he followed him until he saw him enter a large and handsome store. Harry lingered at the window until he saw the gentleman remove his coat and hat, and he rightly judged he was the proprietor of the store. He ran back to school as fast as he could, and having delivered the parcel to his teacher, hastened home.

He found his mother much better, and able to eat dinner with them; and he could hardly wait until the meal was finished, he wanted so much to tell her of his hopes and plans. As soon as she was comfortably seated at her sewing he burst forth:

"O, mother, I want to do something very much indeed; please tell me that I may."

"I can answer you much better, my dear, when you tell me what that something is," said his mother, with a smile.

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sought the gentleman must
my boy," said he, "I find by
ers that my messages have
reached correctly, and you have
expeditious. I rather think
suit me. Do you live near
not more than half a mile
store."

"Our parents both living?"
"my father is dead; but I
and little sister. I hope
please try me, sir, for my
any help I can give."

"Sorry you, Master Harry; and
at three months I will give
you a week, and then, if
as, I hope you will, I will
our pay. You may run home
tell your mother of my offer,
is pleased with it you may
bright and early to-morrow

you, sir," said Harry, with
a smile.

"strongly tempted, upon
the sidewalk, to turn several
steps; but, on the whole,
would be too undignified for
its prospects, and contented
giving an extra leap, now
he crossed the streets.

"Harry, what news?" asked
as he came bounding into
the room.

"he says he will give me
a week, and, if you are
begin work to-morrow

"quite willing, my boy, and
so. That money will be a
other; only think, it will pay
now, instead of sewing
can help me get my less-
glad of one thing; I shall
ance to prove to Mr. Mor-
the boys can be trusted, it he
y were as scarce as white

LILY-BUDS.

LEE MACREADY.

folded promises
among green leaves,

part so early grieves.

it long, one even:

me, O, lily-bud fine;

lifed life bid within thee;

for the slow sunshine;

forth thy silent music;

of so white and cold;

till Aurora gives thee

light of her wife of gold?

now, when morning daweth,

lite leaves, locked to me,

posed by unseen fingers,

y fragrance be set free!"

of hopes in evening gloom,

o-morrow's sun shall touch to bloom?

ither, little daughter,

and beside my knee,

umer-dews to flower-cup

her-love to thee.

and pure, and fragile,

sweetness shut within,

thee, dear, unbrightened

with'ring tain of sin!

ive, beneath its radiance,

ay a loving spirit

perfume round thee blown;

blossoms, up in heaven,

near the throne!"

day more from hope we'll

shining light knows no to-

NE CATERPILLAR.

as walking in the garden,

morning, a breeze came

set all the flowers and

ter. Now, that is the

talk, so I pricked up my

Presently an old

id: —

shake off your caterpil-

said a dozen altogether,

like some children who

"why?" when they are

anything. Bad children,

said: "If you don't, they

you up."

they themselves shak-

caterpillars were shaken

of the middle beds there

if rose, which shook off

and said to herself: "

a beauty! I'll keep that

overhead her, and called

caterpillar is enough to

the rose, "look at his

crimson fur, and his beauti-

, and scores of little feet!

up him. Surely, one won't

things after I passed the

There was not a whole

her beauty was gone, she

killed, and had only life

over her folly, while

like dew-drops on her

didn't think one caterpillar

ruined many.

CHARLIE MINDED.

was playing marbles

comrades in the street,

adow was thrown open,

make a voice so sweet:

your father wants you!"

topped to hear no more;

and my marble, and his marbles;

the marble, the marble,

which was passing

soon in his employ.

as could be trusted,

of Charlie boy.

Charlie stoned was Charlie's,

had passed away.

he minded quickly

pleasant summer day.

would respect their parents,

in them in the Lord;

command with promise,

in the Holy Word.

and Refector.

last week's Enigma: "A soft

away wrath, but grievous

anger."

The Farm and Garden.

Obituaries.

SUMMER PRUNING. — If any one has any doubts in regard to the importance of summer pruning of his grape vines, he has only to take a look at them at this time. From the old stocks near the ground, and from the smaller canes, hundreds of tender shoots will be found where not one-tenth of the number should be permitted to grow. If all the shoots which appear in Spring are allowed to grow unchecked, there will be a mass of small, weak canes upon her. She died as she lived, in the full assurance of faith. — J. P. COLE.

MISS ELIZABETH MINER of Mystic Bridge, Conn., died at the Parsonage, Centreville, R. I., April 21, after four days' illness with pneumonia, aged 63 years. Sister M. had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for about twenty years. Her Christian character shone out brightly in her last illness, displaying fortitude, a tender regard for others, and a firm trust in her Saviour. — WM. PENN HYDE.

Died, in Waterford, Me., May 5, JEREMIAH ELLSWORTH, aged 71 years. Brother E. had been a long time connected with the Methodist Church in this place, and for quite a number of years held official stations, being steward at the time of his death. He was attached to the Church of his choice, and interested in its prosperity. During the last few days of his life his mind was impaired by paralysis, but occasional expressions showed that his thoughts were upon religious subjects. His friends fondly cherish the hope that their loss is his gain. Within the space of a few months the small Society here has been bereft of four of its members. May the Lord raise up others to fill their places. — S. D. BROWN.

PHILIP BROWN went home to glory from Surry, Me., May 6, 1874, aged 69 years. He was born in Saco, Me., and was blessed with pious parents; but he did not give his heart to the Saviour until he was 52 years old. He was converted at a camp-meeting. He had a rich experience, and ever after lived the life of the righteous. For quite a number of years he resided in Boston, and was connected with the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Charlestown. His last sickness was short, and the call was sudden; but it found him ready and waiting. His end was peaceful.

MRS. BETSEY FLOOD, sister of Philip Brown, was born in Saco, and died in New York, May 9, 1874, aged 91 years. She attended her brother's funeral a day before his own death. She survived him only three days. At the age of 11 years she was deeply impressed by a dream, in which Jesus appeared to her, and said, "pour out your soul to God." Under the labors of Peter Jayne she was enabled to obey the call, and at the age of 17 began the life of faith, and cast in her lot with the despised "New Lights" as the Methodists were then called. Her house was a home for the pioneer preachers; they often stayed with her, and she was deeply impressed by a dream, in which Jesus appeared to her, and said, "pour out your soul to God." Under the labors of Peter Jayne she was enabled to obey the call, and at the age of 17 began the life of faith, and cast in her lot with the despised "New Lights" as the Methodists were then called. 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INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE INSURANCE IN MAINE.
The following schedule, showing the new business done in this State during the year 1873, has been compiled from the official returns to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Maine:—

Company.	Policies Issued.	Amount Insured.
Equitable, N. Y.	732	\$1,477,355
Phoenix, Ct.	249	865,383
Mutual, N. Y.	272	429,200
Security, N. Y.	288	222,500
Aetna, Ct.	242	276,983
Traveler's, Ct.	163	217,483
Continental, Ct.	155	182,283
New England Mutual, Mass.	188	188,000
Republic, Chicago,	166	181,503
Union Mutual,	92	136,135
Metropolitan, N. Y.	58	120,000
Merchants, N. Y.	76	113,500
Charles W. T., N. Y.	167	107,295
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	52	96,700
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	37	69,440
United States,	41	69,000
New York, N. Y.	26	45,254
Manhattan, N. Y.	27	43,100
North American,	28	43,740
Continental, Ct.	28	29,000
John Hancock, Mass.	21	27,000
American Popular, N. Y.	13	27,000
North Western, Washington,	15	28,800
Homeopathic, N. Y.	15	29,882
Missouri Valley, Kan.	9	16,000
National, Vt.	15	16,010
Brooklyn, N. Y.	15	15,010
Washington, N. Y.	39	6,630
State Mutual, Mass.	2	4,000
Universal, N. Y.	2	9,000
32 Companies,	3,707	\$5,193,967

These statistics show a steady increase of this important business, and especially to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, which appears to have transacted nearly one fourth of all the business done in the State last year. The returns also show that the claims by death paid by the companies are yearly increasing as the business grows older. Last year they amounted to a very large percentage of the premiums received.

The progress of this business year after year indicates that life insurance is understood and its advantages appreciated in Maine. There is room for its extension; there are thousands who have neglected it, to whose dependent families it would prove to be a great blessing, and it is only necessary to make them understand this fact to induce them to be enrolled on the increasing list of policy-holders in our large and securely established life insurance institutions.

Business Notices.

DR. E. D. SPEAR,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

713 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.
To the many who need the services of an experienced, successful physician, we may assure Dr. E. D. Spear, of Boston, that he is a man of marked talents, and you will never regret having him at your service.

He can always be consulted upon all diseases re-charge.

A. S. FLAGG, Dentist,
120 Tremont Street,
BOSTON.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Cures are quickly removed by a course of these remedies. The Ointment gives a clear and transparent appearance to the skin. It will draw the blood of all those humors which otherwise secrete and form a deposit in the body. It digests the fat and neck with unsightly blotches, pimples, etc. No toilette table should be without this article. Sold by all Druggists Depot and Madam Lane, N. Y.

Money Letters from July 20 to 27.

D. P. Burlingame, S. M. Weston, T. Cookman, H. Dodd, R. B. Groves, W. W. Marsh, C. Munger, R. Foy, W. W. Phillips, M. Pates, M. Palmer, A. T. Robinson, S. M. Smith, A. B. Trux.

Marriages.

In Watertown, July 22, at the residence of the father, D. T. Hinckley, M. D., by Rev. L. T. Townsend, D. D., Phineas Bates, Jr., of South Boston, to Miss Mary J. Hinckley.

In North Cowpay, N. H., by Rev. H. F. A. Patterson, A. M., to Mrs. Anna M. Patterson, of the same town, both of Bartlett.

In Plaza Chapel, N. Y. City Mission, July 19, by Rev. Mr. Brown, Robert P. Lever, of New York, city, to Miss Henrietta F. E. Wager, of Hoboken, N. J.

Church Register.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

SPRINGFIELD (Vt.) DISTRICT.—SECOND QUARTER. [Where there are two dates, the first is the Quarterly Conference.]

August—South Londonderry, 1, 9 A. M.; 2, Bondville, 1, 9 A. M.; 3, 5, 9 A. M.; 4, 9 A. M.

Landover, 1, 9 A. M.; 3, Lovett; Pontefract, 1, 9 A. M.; 3, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, Bellows Falls, 24, 25; Camp-meeting, 30.

September—Putney, 1, 11 A. M.; Brattleboro, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24; W. H. Gaylord; Putney, 18, 20, 22; Fosterville, 18, 20, 22; M. A. M. Flanders; Ludlow, 18, eve., 20, 22; M. A. M. Flanders; Cuttings, 18, 20; Thetford, 20, 22; Union Village, 20; Unionville, 20; Woodstock, 20, 22; W. M. Bassell; West Windsor, 27, 28, 29; F. M. Bassell.

J. W. GUERNSEY.

The Secular World.

LATEST NEWS.
Gold closed at 110 7-8.

Manuel Calvo telegraphed from Spain that troops will be sent to Cuba to fill the original quota.

Rev. Phillips Brooks of this city, preached in Westminster Abbey a few days ago.

George Brown, the champion single-squarer of America, sailed for Europe from Boston on Saturday the 18th.

Mrs. Sophroneta Morehouse of Liverpool, N. Y., has given \$30,000 to Syracuse University.

A serious emeute occurred at West-field Saturday afternoon last, caused by the seizure of a lot of liquor by the State Police.

A statue to Dr. Priestley will be unveiled at Birmingham, England, August 1, the centenary of his discovery of oxygen. Prof. Huxley will present the statue to the town.

John Harper, of Harper Brothers, who has been dangerously sick for some time, on last Saturday was in an

almost dying condition, and it was thought impossible that he could long survive.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the United States is reported to number fifty-two thousand members.

Miss Maria Mitchell, professor of astronomy at Vassar College, is mentioned for the position of superintendent of schools in Cambridge, Mass., says *The Northwesterner*.

At Cummingsville, Mass., near Woburn, early Sunday morning last, a party of drunken loafers broke into a rum shop to get more liquor, when the proprietor shot one of the fellows dead.

In another column may be seen the address of Stamford's Independent Line of Steamers, running from Boston to the Penobscot to Bangor, Me. All is intersecting with the steamer Lewiston, at Rockland, Me., to accommodate passengers wishing to visit Mid-Desert, or points on the coast farther east. We would call particular attention to this fact, as an impression has more or less prevailed that connection with the Lewiston at Rockland is uncertain, is incorrect. We understand by mutual arrangement that the Lewiston waits for the passengers of the Cambridge, as stated in advertisement.

A London correspondent says Mr. Gladstone is understood to be engaged on "spiritual matters," particularly the subject of eternal punishment. He is said to be questioning the casuists and theologians of every creed.

A telegram from Berlin says that the Prussian Correspondent (semi-official organ) congratulates King Louis on the establishment of the most cordial relations between Bavaria and the other States of the German Empire.

The consignees in Havana of different steamship lines have received a communication from the postal authorities informing them that in future all letters for foreign ports must pass through the Central Post-office, and not be received as heretofore at the counting-room of the consignees.

The International Exhibition which is to take place under the direction of the Chilian Government, will be opened at Santiago on the 16th of September, 1875. That government appears very anxious to obtain the co-operation of the United States, and has appointed Commissioners in various cities.

The advertisement of the Magee Furnace Company will attract the attention of all in want of their line of goods; and we can assure our readers that nowhere can they find a better Furnace, Range, or Stove, than those made by this long established Company. Their illustrated circular gives full descriptions of their various styles, and will be sent to all who apply for it.

The engineers stationed at the central shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel, in the employ of the United States Coast Survey, have recently been making experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the density and gravity of the earth; the vibrations of the pendulum are counted at the top and bottom of the shaft, and the difference noted.

Advices from India represent that there are fears that cholera has broken out among the 50,000 pilgrims assembled in Pooree for the Juggernaut festival. The floods in the North have subsided without rain, or the little that has fallen in some sections has done no good.

We hear a great many say, during this hot weather, I wish I knew what to eat; if I did, I would go out and get a good dinner. To all such we would say, go and see our friend Bush, at 169 Tremont Street—take a seat where you have a fine view of the Common, a cool breeze coming through from Mass Street, and with a tempting bill of fare before you, at extremely low prices, and the mystery is solved.

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Two foreign insurance company has decided to take no more risks in Chicago, and several have raised their rates fifty per cent, says the Boston Journal.

A prominent druggist in New Bedford says that since the construction of sewers in that city there has been a large reduction in his sales of medicines for summer complaints.

A man named William A. Bates, of South Framingham, was on Friday sent to the House of Correction for half-starving and otherwise cruelly treating his children.

Cincinnati Female College, at its late commencement, conferred the honorary degree of A. M. upon Mrs. Mary C. Wilber, widow of the first president of the college. Mrs. Wilber is one of the board of instruction in the college.

Several shots were fired into the study of Rev. Dr. Miller, pastor of the Plymouth Baptist Church at New York, on the night of 18th, from a neighboring tenement house. Dr. M. was absent at the time, which the party firing the shots did not observe. The doctor has recently preached several anti-Catholic sermons, especially against the efforts to drive the Bible from the public schools, and has received threatening letters.

We wish all our friends who are suffering from indigestion and its many attendant ills would try Dr. Bush's Dyspepsia Cure, or at least send him for Circular, in which he gives some very reliable testimonial, some of whom we have seen, and know them to be reliable business men of Boston. It is a blood purifier, and removes the cause of many face and other humors, leaving the skin smooth, and with a youthful, vigorous appearance. The Doctor advertises in the HERALD, and can be addressed at 25 Boylston Street, Boston.

The Hon. John Jay has just sailed for Liverpool, on his way back to Vienna, which sets at rest the stories of his probable retracry from the Vienna Mission.

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Old Colony Grove at Silver Lake is said to be engaged every day until some time into the month of September.

The Spiritualists are now occupying it for their annual camp-meeting, which is to continue three weeks.

At the Plymouth gold mines in Vermont, a few days ago, Mr. Woodcock, an old California in ver, took out \$65 worth of gold, the result of two days' work.

Algerian advices give ground to fear that troubles with the natives are impending. It is reported that 10,000 muskets and 50,000 pounds of powder are impeded across the Tunisian frontier.

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